



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
55 Centre St., London, Ontario N6J 1T4
(519) 675-7742; Fax: 675-7777



April 2002

02-4

Welcome back! We hope everyone had a very productive summer!

The September meeting of the London Chapter features Dr. Gary Warrick on:
"Recent Work at the 19th Century Davisville Site." Come and join us Thursday
September 12th at the museum.

As always, our meeting will be held at 8 pm at the London Museum of Archaeology,
1600 Attawandaron Road, near the corner of Wonderland & Fanshawe Park Road,
in the northwest part of the city.

Chapter Executive

ANNUAL RATES

Individual.....	\$18.00
Student.....	\$15.00
Institutional.....	\$21.00
Subscriber.....	\$20.00

President

Jim Keron (285-2379)
R.R. # 2 Thamesford N0M 2M0
Jkeron@alumni.uwaterloo.ca

Vice-President

Paul O'Neal
1376 Sunningdale Road E.

Editors

Christopher Ellis (858-9852)
cjellis@julian.uwo.ca
Christine Dodd (434-8853)
dpoulton@webgate.net

Secretary

Lorelyn Giese
19 Saunby, N6G 1B6

Treasurer

Chris Ellis
515-1510 Richmond St. N N6G 4V2

Directors

Kristy Snarey
439 Griffith Street, N6K 2S3
James Sherrat
c/o Dept. of Anthropology, UWO

Glimpses Of The Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Brant County, Ontario

Richard E. Sutton

This article highlights the results of the 1985 Ministry of Transportation Stage 4 excavation of a small section of the Middleport Site (AgHa-2), a large multi-component site located along Highway 54, southeast of the City of Brantford. The 1985 excavations were directed by Mary Ambrose. Since that time, MTO archaeologists under the direction of Mary Ambrose and then Dr. Gary Warrick, completed the artifact analysis and a rough draft of some sections of the report for this project. In 2001 our firm, Archaeological Assessments Ltd. of Oakville, was assigned the task of completing a final report on the 1985 excavations for MTO and MTCR.

The 1985 excavations at the Middleport site were conducted in order to mitigate any potential impacts to the site by proposed improvements to Highway 54, which runs through the southern portion of the site. Initially, the excavation was to be continuous for the entire length of the site, on both sides of the Highway 54 right-of-way. However, the extent of salvage excavations was scaled down to site testing because of the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the quantity of artifacts which were being recovered. Although only a small area was excavated, the 1985 excavation recovered over 130,000 artifacts. The principal site components were Princess Point (ca. A.D. 500-1000), Middle Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 1330-1400), and nineteenth-century Six Nations and Euro-Canadian (ca. A.D. 1820-1880).

Features and postmoulds representing three discrete time periods (Princess Point, Middle Iroquoian, and nineteenth-century) were also uncovered at the Middleport site. The settlement patterns identified during the excavations include a small number of Princess Point features, portions of three Middle Iroquoian longhouses and three midden areas, as well as a small number of nineteenth century Six Nations/Euro-Canadian features and postmoulds. Overall, the results of the 1985 excavations indicate that the Middleport site is a very large and complex multi-component site.

LOCATION

The Middleport site (AgHa-2) is located on the Six Nations of the Grand River Reserve, 11 km southeast of the City of Brantford, Ontario. The site extends for 650 metres along the north bank of the Grand River. Highway 54 runs through the southern section of the site east to west, parallel to the river. The site is situated in the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984), characterised at the Middleport site by a modest sandy ridge overlying the clay substrate. In fact, the sandy ridge is a virtual island in a sea of Haldimand and Onondaga clay soils, north of the Grand River at this locale. The north side of the river in this area is very flat and is located only 2-4 metres above the surface of the river.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The first documented archaeological investigation of the Middleport site was conducted in 1912 by Sir Francis Knowles. Knowles (1940) partially excavated a plough disturbed ossuary and a midden area which were associated with the site. W. J. Wintemberg conducted more extensive excavations at the Middleport site in 1930. Wintemberg (1948) opened up several different trenches across the

site, resulting in a total excavation area of 485.4 m² and a artifact assemblage which totalled over 32,000 items.

In 1979, the Ministry of Transportation proposed to reconstruct some sections of Highway 54. Stage 2 field surveys and limited Stage 3 test excavations conducted between 1979 and 1984 confirmed that the Middleport site would be impacted by these proposed improvements (Ambrose 1987; Cumming 1981).

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The initial strategy behind the 1985 excavations was to begin at the eastern end of the site, and test excavate westerly, defining site limits or key deposits, such as middens. However, it quickly became apparent that the complete excavation of the Middleport site deposits within the Highway 54 right-of-way would not be possible in one field season. Consequently, the excavation strategy was changed from complete salvage excavation to site testing (Ambrose 1987). In February of 1986, the results of the 1985 excavations prompted MTO to redesign the proposed reconstruction of Highway 54 at this location, essentially eliminating all impacts to the Middleport site.

For analytic purposes, the 1985 excavation units were grouped into 15 "Areas" (Figures 1-3). These were defined by grouping similar units or contiguous units that appeared to have exposed one distinct deposit (i.e. midden or longhouse or nineteenth-century component). The standard excavation unit was two by three metres in size and designated as an "Operation". Individual square metres were designated with a letter. Individual layers, features, or postmoulds were designated with a "Lot" number. Excavation units were tied into the chainage for Highway 54 and extended from the edge of the ditch backslope to the limits of the right-of-way. No effort was made to delineate site size beyond the right-of-way. Both sides of the right-of-way had been ploughed in the past. Ploughzone was excavated with shovels and the soil screened through 6 mm mesh. Deposits below the ploughzone were trowelled and screened using the same mesh size. Every postmould and at least half of every feature was processed through a SMAP flotation device. Flotation samples were also collected from each midden layer. Midden excavation proceeded in 5 cm levels except when natural layers were clearly visible. All middens, features, and postmoulds were profiled and representative samples were taken for radiocarbon dating.

SITE STRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Archaeological deposits at the Middleport site extend for a distance of 645 metres along the Highway 54 right-of-way. Diagnostic Princess Point material is distributed for a distance of 290 metres linearly. When Wintenberg's 1930 excavation results are factored in, the Princess Point material is spread over an area measuring 290 metres east-west by 70 metres north-south, with a total size of 2.0 hectares. The Middleport site appears to be one of several very large Princess Point sites which have been identified along the Grand River (Smith and Crawford 1997). Large Princess Point sites such as Middleport probably represent Princess Point base camps or early villages, which may have been occupied on a permanent basis, or used seasonally over several centuries.

Diagnostic Middle Iroquoian artifacts are distributed for a distance of 575 metres linearly. Based on Wintenberg's (1948) map of site extent and the location of excavation units, the Middle Iroquoian deposits extend at least 80 metres from the Grand River to north of Highway 54. The size of the Middle Iroquoian component would be approximately 4.6 ha., based on the combined results of Wintenberg's work and the 1985 excavations. This estimate seems far too large for a single Middle

Iroquoian village site, which tend to average 1.0 ha in size, with a range from 0.5 to 4.0 ha (Dodd et al. 1990; Warrick 1990). The Middleport site likely contains the remains of at least one large village, as well as numerous special purpose sites and non-village activity areas.

The location of peripheral midden areas and longhouse settlement patterns suggests that the Middle Iroquoian component may include at least one large village which extends over a linear area of 350 metres along the right of way. This evidence would suggest a village which was as large as 2.8 hectares, if Wintemberg's (1948) north-south dimensions for the Middle Iroquoian component are correct. The Middle Iroquoian artifact assemblage recovered from the site indicates that the entire assemblage dates to the Middleport substage of the Middle Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1330-1400).

In general, the bulk of the diagnostic components of the historic artifact assemblage date from the mid nineteenth century (ca. A.D. 1840's-1860's). This is not surprising, given the fact that this area attracted a number of different native settlers and Euro-Canadian squatters during this period (Kenyon 2001). The majority of the excavation areas contained a very small historic artifact assemblage. However, the larger historic artifact assemblages from five areas (Area 1, 3, 7, 8 and 11) appear to have been associated with a early nineteenth century Six Nations homestead, and several mid to late nineteenth century Six Nations/Euro-Canadian occupations.

Beginning at the east end of the site, the excavation of Area 1 revealed a few Middle Iroquoian pit features and some historic pit features and fenceposts. The historic artifact assemblage from Area 1 is probably associated with a ca. A.D. 1840-1860s Six Nations/Euro-Canadian homestead. Area 3 revealed no settlement patterns. The artifact assemblage from Area 3 was dominated by a historic artifact assemblage, which is likely associated with the same mid nineteenth century occupations that are present in the Area 1 assemblage. Area 4 on the south side of the highway produced no features and very few artifacts.

Proceeding westerly, the excavation of Area 8 on the south side of the highway exposed a discontinuous Middle Iroquoian midden deposit. This area was identified as Midden B, and it also extends under the highway into Area 7. The midden deposits varied in thickness from a few centimetres to 50 cm in depth. The subsoil underneath the midden produced a number of Middle Iroquoian and some Princess Point features in Area 8 (Figure 4). The Middle Iroquoian features represent a longhouse interior, identified as House 3. House 3 occupies all of Area 8 and is represented by a portion of its interior and a possible original end wall. The longhouse is oriented east to west, is at least 16 metres long and contained two lines of support posts. A total of 22 pits, a section of the living floor and two central hearths were located in the house.

On the north side of Highway 54, the excavation of Area 7 uncovered stratified midden deposits associated with Midden B, beneath a 45 cm deep topsoil/ploughzone layer. The ploughzone contained both Middle Iroquoian and early nineteenth century artifacts. The historic assemblage probably represents the occupation of this area by Six Nations homesteaders from the 1830's to the 1850's. A line of small postmoulds, trending northwest-southeast, was found underneath this midden in the subsoil (Figure 5). It is possible that this line of posts represent the remains of a palisade along the eastern edge of a Middle Iroquoian village. Resting on the yellow sand subsoil, beneath the Middle Iroquoian midden, was a dark brown sandy loam deposit with some Princess Point artifacts.

Overall, the evidence from Areas 7, 8, and 12 reveals a substantial Princess Point occupation in the central portion of the Middleport site. The greatest amount of Princess point material was found in Areas 7 and 8, with small amounts in Areas 2, 6, 9, 12 and 15. Princess Point features and postmoulds were identified by the presence of Princess Point artifacts or by the stratigraphic position of the feature or postmould in the site deposits. A total of four Princess Point features were identified. One pit feature was in House 2, Area 6, and three pit features were in House 3, Area 8.

MIDDLEPORT SITE: AgHa-2

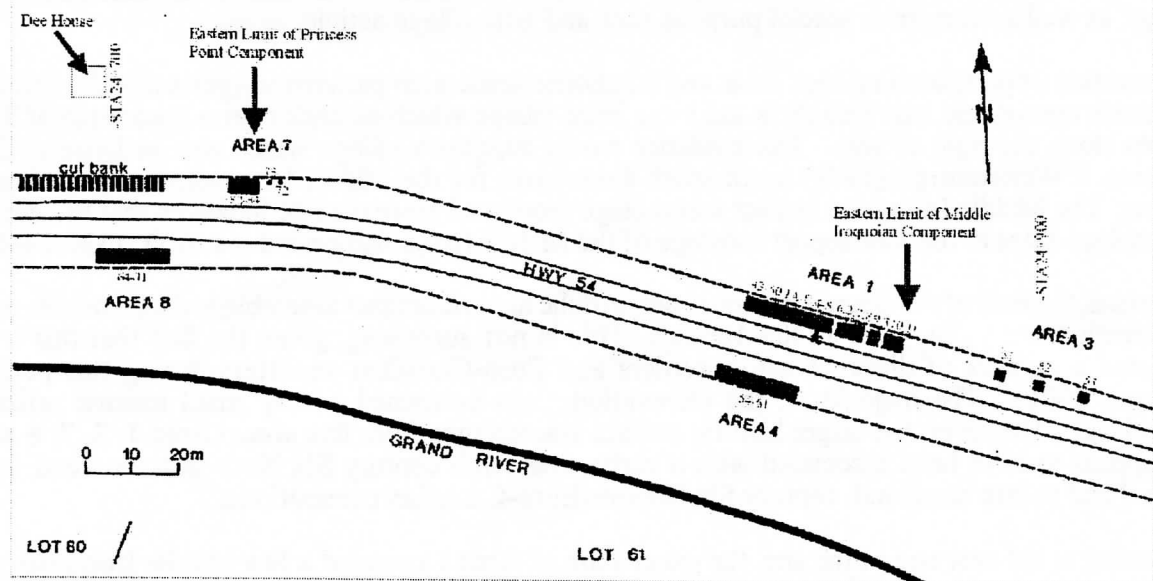


Figure 1. Location of 1985 Excavations in Eastern Section of the Middleport Site .

MIDDLEPORT SITE: AgHa-2

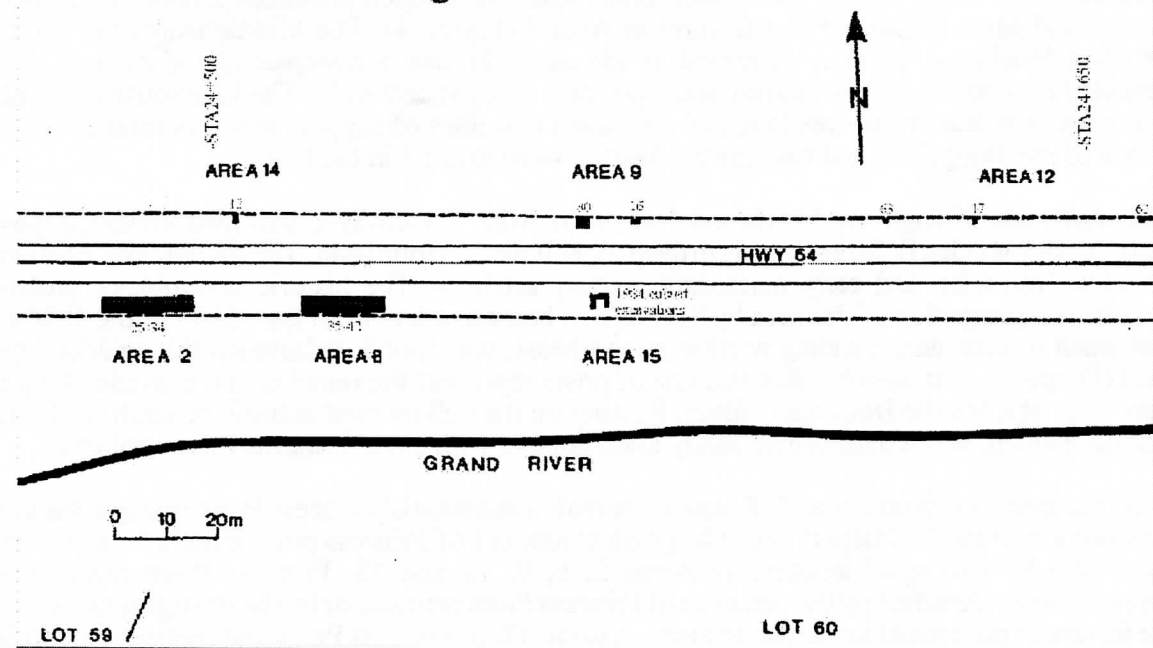


Figure 2. Location of the 1985 Excavations in the Central Section of the Middleport Site

MIDDLEPORT SITE: AgHa-2

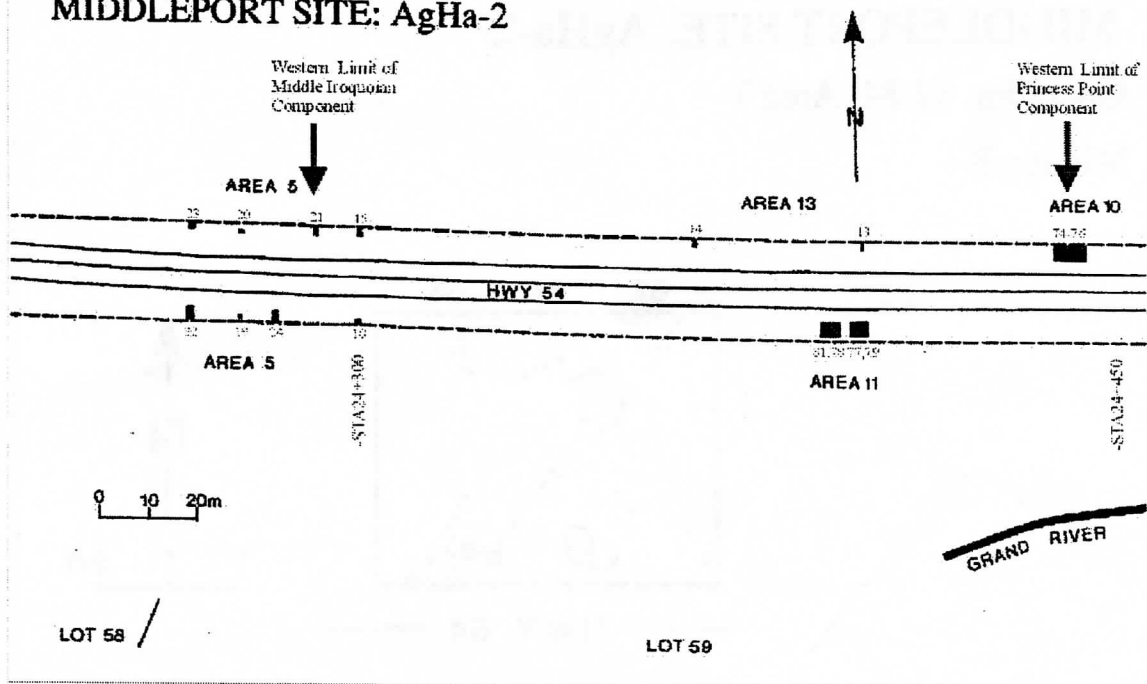


Figure 3. Location of the 1985 Excavations in the Western Section of the Middleport Site

MIDDLEPORT SITE: AgHa-2

Operation 64-71; Area 8

House 3 and Midden B

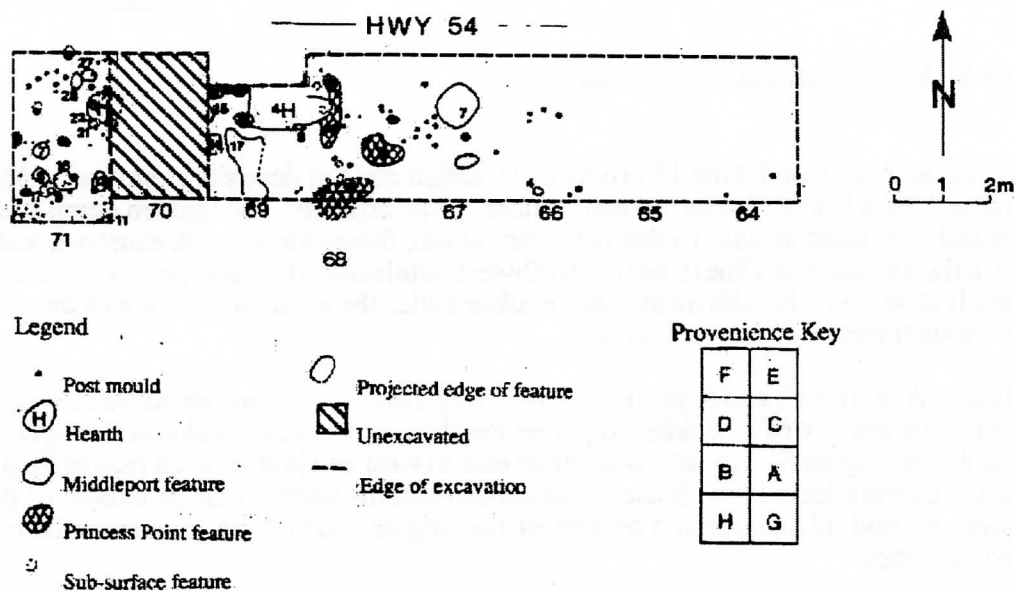


Figure 4. Area 8 Settlement Patterns

MIDDLEPORT SITE: AgHa-2

Operation 82-84; Area 7

Midden B

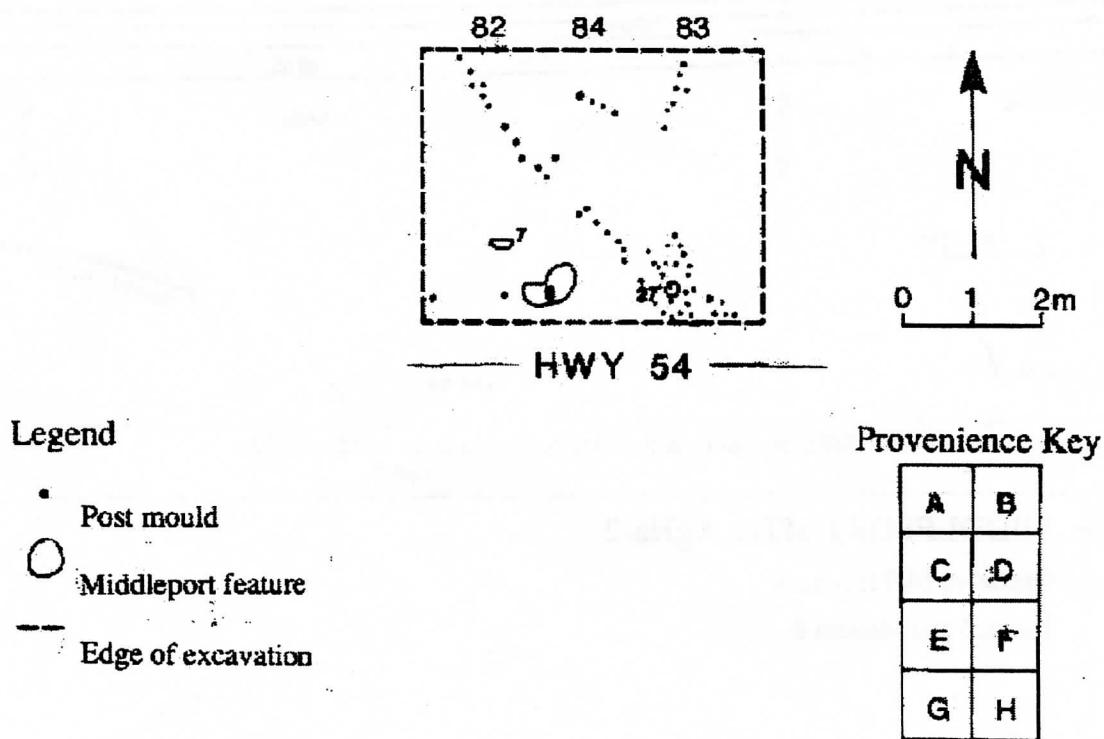


Figure 5. Area 7 Settlement Patterns

The excavation of Area 9 and Area 15 produced stratified midden deposits identified as Midden A, which contained both Middle Iroquoian and Princess Point artifacts. The midden deposit was up to 50 cm deep and contained at least 15 distinct layers of ash, fire-reddened soil, charcoal, and organic soil. Beneath the midden was a line (trending northwest-southeast) of several postmoulds with depths of 20-25 cm. It is obvious that this midden accumulated after the initial occupation of the settlement, burying previous traces of older structures.

West of Midden A in Areas 2 and 6, portions of two longhouses were uncovered. Area 6 excavations produced a partial interior of a Middle Iroquoian longhouse identified as House 2, aligned parallel to the Grand River (Figure 6). House 2 is oriented east to west and is at least 16 metres long. A total of 14 pit features were located in House 2. No central hearths were found. A cluster of posts was found in units 41 and 42, interpreted as part of the original end of the longhouse before it was extended to the west.

MIDDLEPORT SITE: AgHa-2

Operation 34-42; Area 6

House 2

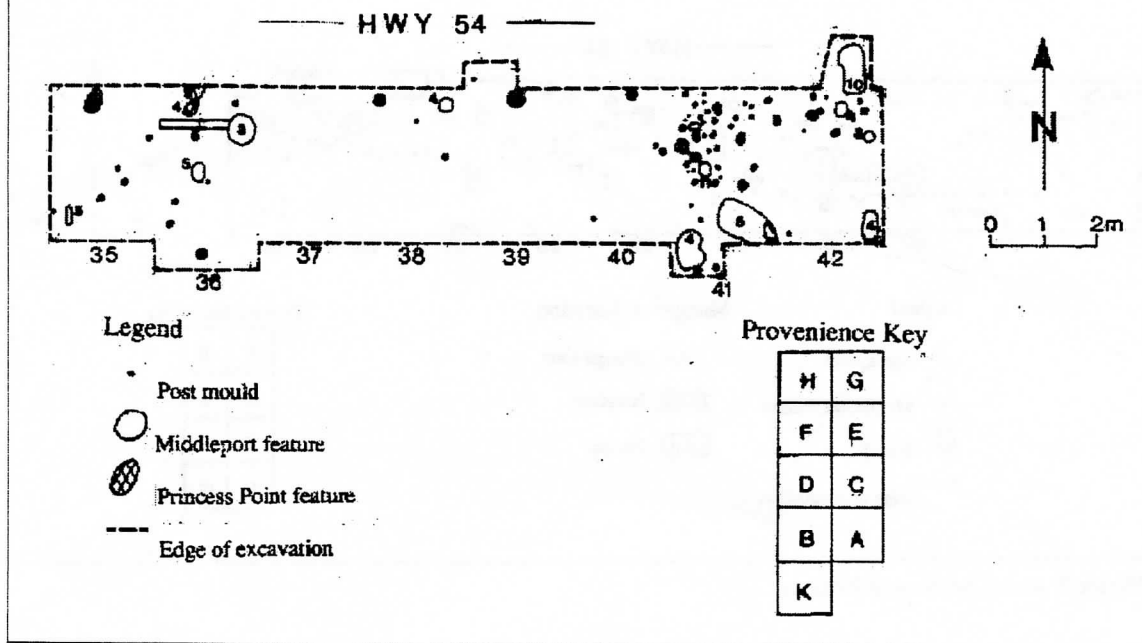


Figure 6. Area 6 Settlement Patterns

In Area 2, 20 metres west of Area 6, another section of a Middle Iroquoian longhouse was uncovered. This house, identified as House 1, was also aligned parallel to the Grand River (Figure 7). House 1 occupies all of Area 2 and is represented by a portion of its south wall and interior. The longhouse is oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, and is at least 18 metres long. A total of 24 pits were located in House 1. No central hearths were found. A number of the pit features were found between the support posts and the house wall, including a human burial. The burial pit (26F4) was only partly exposed. The pit contained the tightly-flexed, well-preserved osteological remains of an adult male, head oriented to the southwest (Saunders 2001).

On the north side of Highway 54, 30 metres west of Area 2, Area 10 units revealed a shallow 15 cm ploughzone overlying some Middle Iroquoian features and postmoulds, as well as pre-Iroquoian artifacts embedded in the sandy subsoil. Princess Point material was also recovered from the ploughzone in this area.

Further west of Area 10, on the south side of Highway 54, Area 11 yielded another Middle Iroquoian midden, identified as Midden C. In light of the paucity of artifacts west of this area, this zone may represent the western limits of a Middle Iroquoian village. The midden was capped by a thick (20-40 cm) layer of ploughzone that produced a large number of nineteenth-century artifacts, suggesting a domestic site dating ca. A.D. 1840-1870.

MIDDLEPORT SITE: AgHa-2

Operation 25-34; Area 2

House 1

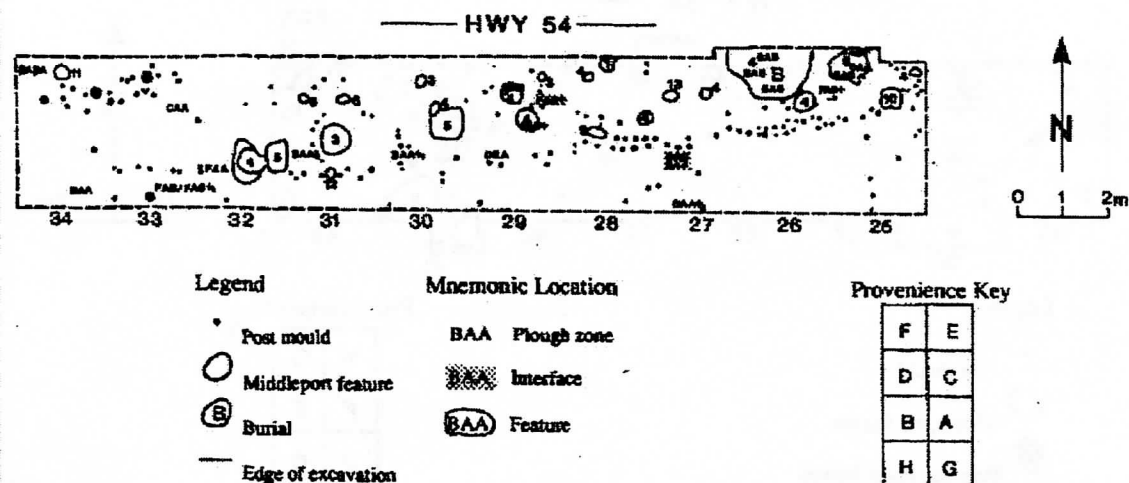


Figure 7. Area 2 Settlement Patterns

In Area 5, the western limits of the site were tested with a number of 1x1 and 1x2 metre test units. The 25-30 cm deep ploughzone produced a small number of Middle Iroquoian artifacts, no Princess Point artifacts, and minor amounts of historic material.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The Grand River drainage has a very rich record of prehistoric occupations. It comes as no surprise, therefore, that the artifacts recovered from the 1985 Middleport site excavations represent substantial portions of Ontario's prehistory (Table 1).

A detailed description of this massive artifact assemblage is not possible here. Those who are interested in a detailed description, including extensive floral (Fecteau 2001) and faunal (Prevec 2001) reports, are referred to the final report on the 1985 excavations (Sutton 2001). For this article, the artifact analysis section will be limited to summary tables in order to illustrate the general characteristics of the assemblage.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the results of the 1985 excavations indicate that the Middleport site is a very large, complex and rich multi-component site. The excavation of 439.5 m² in 1985 resulted in the recovery of over 80,000 artifacts (excluding floral and faunal remains), or 182 artifacts per square metre. The archaeological deposits are spread over a linear area of 645 metres along the highway right-of-way. The area which was excavated in 1985 probably represents less than 1% of the entire site.

Artifact Group	#	%
*Pre-Iroquoian	15	0.01
Princess Point	1,953	1.44
Middle Iroquoian	66,525	49.31
Historic	11,550	8.56
Faunal Remains	50,895	37.72
Paleobotanical Remains	3,972	2.94
TOTAL	134,910	99.98

* Early Archaic, Late Archaic and Early Woodland projectile points

Artifact Type	#	%
Ceramics		
Rim Sherds	15	0.76
Fragmentary Rim Sherds	14	0.71
Necks	49	2.5
Necks/Shoulders	14	0.71
Body Sherds	194	9.9
Lithics (Princess Point)		
Debitage	933	47.77
Retouched Flakes/Formal Tools	4	0.2
Cores	1	0.05
Point Tip	1	0.05
Lithics (Mixed Princess Point and Middle Iroquoian)		
Debitage	701	35.89
Retouched Flakes/Formal Tools	15	0.76
Cores	12	0.61
TOTALS	1953	99.91

Table 3. Middleport Site Princess Point Ceramic Assemblage.

Item	Cord Wrapped Stick Vertical/ Oblique	Plain	Punctates/ Bossing	Horizontal C. W. Stick Over C.W. Stick Vert/Obliques	C. W. Stick Horizontal	Cord Roug- h- ened	Other	Totals
Rim Exterior	15	5	Present on 10 of 15 complete rims					20
Interior	17	2						19
Lip	13	7					2	22
Neck	3	12		6	23		5	49
Body Sherds	3					159	32	194

* all numbers represent number of complete or fragmentary rims which could be analyzed for this attribute.

*all vessels are collarless, 12 are outflaring, 3 are castellated and 1 is vertically oriented.

Table 4. Middleport Site Middle Iroquoian Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact Type	#	%
Ceramics		
Rim sherds	721	1.08
Castellations	39	0.05
Neck Sherds	692	1.04
Neck/Shoulder Sherds	221	0.33
Analyzable Body Sherds	2,347	3.52
Juvenile Sherds	226	0.33
Ceramic Waste	26	0.03
Pipes	188	0.28
Subtotal	4,460	6.66
Lithics		
Debitage	60,394	90.79
Retouched Flakes	659	0.99
Cores	341	0.51
Formal Tools	386	0.58
Subtotal	61,780	92.87
Rough and Ground Stone	47	0.07
Bone Tools	228	0.34
Miscellaneous Artifacts	10	.01
TOTALS	66,525	99.95

*total excludes fragmentary sherds

Table 5. Middleport Site Middle Iroquoian Rim Sherd Types.

Type	#	%
Ontario Horizontal	68	26.4
Middleport Oblique	57	22.1
Black Necked/Pound Necked	41	15.9
Huron Incised	38	14.7
Sidey Crossed	15	5.8
Middleport High Collar	10	3.9
Middleport Criss-Cross	9	3.5
Ontario Oblique	6	2.3
Pound Blank	3	1.2
Iroquois Linear	3	1.2
Copeland Incised	2	0.8
Plain Collarless	2	0.8
Plain Collared	1	0.4
Decorated Collarless	1	0.4
Owasco Corded Collar	1	0.4
Rappahannock Incised (?)	1	0.4
TOTAL	258	100.2

Table 6. Middleport Site Middle Iroquoian Neck Sherd Surface Treatments.

Treatment	#	%
Smoothed Over Rib Paddle	374	54.0
Smooth	304	43.9
Ribbed Paddle	9	1.3
Smoothed Over Cording	5	0.7
TOTALS	692	99.9

Table 7. Middleport site Middle Iroquoian Shoulder Sherd Treatments.

Treatment	Rounded	Carinated	#	%
Plain	137	37	174	78.7
Obliques/Verticals	6	5	11	5.0
Punctates	17	13	30	13.6
Horizontals	4	-	4	1.8
Punctates Above Horizontals	2	-	2	0.9
TOTALS	166	55	221	100

Table 8. Middleport Site Middle Iroquoian Body Sherd Surface Treatment.

Treatment	#	%
Smoothed over Rib Paddle	1630	69.5
Smooth	331	14.1
Ribbed Paddle	230	9.8
Smoothed Over Cording	105	4.5
Corded	19	0.8
Check Stamp	16	0.7
Smoothed Over Check Stamp	13	0.6
Striated	3	0.1
TOTAL	2347	100.1

Table 9. Middleport Site Middle Iroquoian Pipe Bowl Types.

Type	#	%
Conical Plain	20	23.0
Conical Ring	12	13.8
Conical Decorated	8	9.2
Trumpet Plain	8	9.2
Barrel Plain	6	6.9
Bulbous Decorated	3	3.4
Cylindrical Plain	3	3.4
Collared Plain	2	2.3
Collared Ring	2	2.3
Apple Bowl Decorated	1	1.1
Apple Bowl Plain	1	1.1
Apple Bowl Ring	1	1.1
Bulbous Ring	1	1.1
Conical Ring/Ring Trumpet	1	1.1
Conical "Leaf" Incised	1	1.1
Iroquois Ring	1	1.1
Trumpet Decorated	1	1.1
Vasiform Decorated	1	1.1
Untyped	14	16.1
TOTAL	87	99.5

Table 10. Middleport Site Middle Iroquoian Lithic Assemblage.

Artifact Type	#	%
Debitage	60,394	97.66
Cores		
Random	115	0.1
Bipolar	226	0.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Retouched Flakes	659	1.0
Formal Tools		
Projectile Points	191	0.3
Biface Rejects	68	0.1
Projectile Point Preforms	51	<0.1
Bifaces	39	<0.1
Drills	14	<0.1
End Scrapers	9	<0.1
Wedges	6	<0.1
Drill Preforms	4	<0.1
Juvenile Bifaces	3	<0.1
Juvenile Projectile Points	1	<0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>0.62</i>
TOTALS	61,780	99.88

The archaeological resource which we refer to as the Middleport site, represents a number of different overlapping sites which includes possible Early Archaic (ca. 6900-6000 B.C.), Late Archaic (ca. 3500-1000 B.C.), and Early Woodland (1000-0 B.C.) campsites; one or more Princess Point (ca. A.D. 500-1000) base camps and special purpose sites; a very large Middle Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 1330-1400) village and other roughly contemporaneous special purpose sites; and at least one early nineteenth century Six Nations homestead, and several mid to late nineteenth century Six Nations/Euro-Canadian occupations.

The results of the 1985 excavations have answered several basic questions regarding the site, but have created a number of other more complex questions regarding each of the different site components. A better understanding of the site and what it contains must await additional archaeological work. Extensive archaeological deposits are still located both within, and well beyond, the Highway 54 right-of-way.

Table 11. Middleport Site Historic Artifact Assemblage.

CATEGORY	AREA															Sum	%
Household Ceramics	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Whiteware	265	7	81	55	8	18	12	2	24	636	3	10	1	1	1123	9.7	
Whiteware, Banded	16	0	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	88	0.8	
Whiteware, Straight Edged	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	59	0	0	0	1	65	0.6	
Whiteware, Scalloped Edged	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	0.1	
Whiteware, Sponged	74	0	0	1	2	0	23	0	0	42	0	0	0	1	143	1.2	
Whiteware, Painted	19	0	15	1	0	3	0	0	4	41	0	1	0	0	84	0.7	
Whiteware, Transfer Printed	109	0	15	3	2	33	24	2	4	366	3	2	0	11	574	5	
Whiteware, Stamped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	44	0.4	
Ironstone	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	31	0	0	0	1	40	0.3	
Pearlware, Plain	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0.2	
Pearlware, Painted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	
Porcelain	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	6	26	0.2	
Red Earthenware	3	3	73	14	70	21	0	0	1	184	2	0	2	2	375	3.2	
Yellowware	16	0	65	1	0	0	2	0	0	67	0	0	0	1	152	1.3	
Stoneware	45	3	13	6	0	4	8	0	0	26	0	1	0	6	112	1	
Ceramic, Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Subtotal	552	13	269	90	85	104	71	11	35	1571	8	14	3	32	2858	25	
Household Glass																	
Bottle Glass	251	88	168	207	38	43	210	67	35	230	3	7	5	12	1364	11.8	
Table Glass	80	0	48	2	1	2	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	3	162	1.4	
Lamp Chimney	1	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0.63	
Misc. Glass	25	0	27	3	4	5	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	74	0.64	
Subtotal	357	88	315	212	43	50	215	67	35	261	3	7	5	15	1673	15	
Household Utensils																	
Knives	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Spoons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Handles	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Subtotal	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0.03	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The report on the 1985 excavations at the Middleport site was produced under the terms of a retainer contract with MTO. Thanks to Penny Young at MTO for co-ordinating this effort. The report is a composite document based in part upon earlier artifact analysis and draft reports compiled by Mary Ambrose, Jeff Bursey, Rudy Fecteau, the late Ian Kenyon, Rosemary Prevec, Shelley Saunders and Gary Warrick. Glenn Kearsley of AAL also assisted in the production of the final report.

REFERENCES

- Ambrose, M. T.
1987 **Preliminary Report of the Excavations of the Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Highway 54, (W.P. 78-79-01/04).** Report on file, MTCR, Toronto.
- Crawford, Gary and D. Smith
1996 Migration in Prehistory: Princess Point and the Northern Iroquoian case. **American Antiquity** 61(4):782-790.
- Cuming, D.
1981 **Description of Man-Made Heritage in the Environment, Project W.P. 77-79-01, Highway 54, Caledonia to Onondaga Final Report.** Report on file, Ministry of Transportation, Downsview, Ontario.
- Dodd, C. F., D. R. Poulton, P. A. Lennox, D. G. Smith and G. A. Warrick
1990 The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In **The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650**, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp.321-359. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society 5. London, Ontario.
- Fecteau, R. D.
2001 Archaeobotanical Remains from the Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Onondaga Township, Brant County, Ontario. In **Archaeological Assessments Ltd.: Results of The 1985 Ministry Of Transportation Stage 4 Excavations At The Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Highway 54, Onondaga Township, Brant County**, edited by R. Sutton, Vol. 4. Report on file, MTCR, London and Toronto.
- Kenyon, I.
2001 The Onondaga Settlement At Middleport In The Nineteenth Century. In **Archaeological Assessments Ltd.: Results of The 1985 Ministry Of Transportation Stage 4 Excavations At The Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Highway 54, Onondaga Township, Brant County**, edited by R. Sutton, pp.137-148. Report on file, MTCR, London and Toronto.
- Prevec, R.
1990 Faunal Remains from the Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Onondaga Township, Brant County, Ontario. In **Archaeological Assessments Ltd.: Results of The 1985 Ministry Of Transportation Stage 4 Excavations At The Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Highway 54, Onondaga Township, Brant County**, edited by R. Sutton, Vols.2-3. Report on file, MTCR, London and Toronto.

Saunders, Shelley

- 2001 **The Middleport Skeleton, Preliminary Report. In Archaeological Assessments Ltd.: Results of The 1985 Ministry Of Transportation Stage 4 Excavations At The Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Highway 54, Onondaga Township, Brant County,** edited by R. Sutton, pp.280-286. Report on file, MTCR, London and Toronto.

Smith David and Gary Crawford

- 1997 Recent Developments in the Archaeology of the Princess Point Complex in Southern Ontario. **Canadian Journal of Archaeology** 21(1):9-32.

Sutton, Richard

- 2001 **Archaeological Assessments Ltd.: Results of The 1985 Ministry Of Transportation Stage 4 Excavations At The Middleport Site (AgHa-2), Highway 54, Onondaga Township, Brant County. Four Volumes.** Report on file, MTCR, London and Toronto.

Warrick, G. A.

- 1990 **A Population History of the Huron-Petun, A. D. 900-1650.** Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Department of Anthropology, McGill University, Montreal.

Wintemberg, W. J.

- 1948 **The Middleport Prehistoric Village Site.** National Museum of Canada, Bulletin No. 109.